melans

## LEGAL NOTICES.

10 the Creditors and all other persons intere A in the estate of Joseph — Spengler, deceased. You are hereby notified that at the next April term of the Probate Court of the county of Hinds, on the second day of said term, said Courts will take up the Claims registered against said involvent east, for examination and allowanes.

By order of the Court.

March 14 '63-w3w. A. J. CHAPMAN, Clerk.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPL, Circuit Court, John D. Murrell, John D. Marrell,
YS.

Parthenia Murrell, et al.

At Rates in Chancery, bold at the City Hall, in the City of Jackson on the first Monday in December. To June Term, 1800.

UPON opening the matters in said bill contained, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Sophia C. Murrell, Minerva R. Murrell, and Milton P Jarnagio, and Emily L. Jarnagio, his wife, heirs of Oselow G. Murrell, deceased, defendants berein, are not ishabitants of the State of Miritosippi. No. 47. In Chancery.

Mississippi.

It is therefore ordered, That due publication of the pendency of said suit be made according to law, requiring the said heirs of Onslow G. Murrell, deceased, to be, and make their personal appearance on the first Manday of June next, it being the regular term of said Court, to pead, answer, or demut to said bill of complaint, in default thereof, the court and things in said bill contained, will he matters and things in said bill contained, will be taken at confessed.
It is further ordered, That the above order shall be published in a newspaper, printed in the City of Jackson, called 'The slississipplan,' for four

850 Reward.

E SCAPED from the Mississippi Penitentiary of the 4th inst , B. O'RILEY. who was convicted at the Warren Circuit Court, Said O'ltiley is 28 years old, 5 feet 514 inches in beight-sears on left leg and forehead. He is native of Ireland. The above reward will be paid for his appre heasion and delivery at the Miss. Penitentiary.
A. M. HARDIN,
Juckson, March 9 '60-tf. Supt. Miss. Penit'y. PROCLAMATION.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

City of Jackson, Miss., Jan. 20th, 1860. 

JOHN J. PETTUS, Governor of the State of Mississappi. To the Sheriffs of the several counties of is made my day to issue a Writ requiring you to hold an Election to fill said vacancy.

Now, therefore, J. Joun J. Perrus, Governor of the State of Mississippi, do issue this my writ, requiring you to hold an Election at the several precents my our counties, on Monday, the 2nd day of April next, for a Secretary of State, to serve for the term specified by law.

At said election, you will notice and carry out all the requisitions of an act to regulate elections of this State, contained in the Revised Code, to which your attention is hereby called.

The Lacture anthorized to announce the name of SAMUEL DON ELL, as a candidate for the office of Probate Cork.

The Lightning Line.—One of our citizens returned last night from New York, having made the whole journey from that city in the brief time of three days and a half.

The Lacte Naval Engagement on the

which your attention is hereby called.

In the stimony whereof, I have become as my hand, and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed at the City of Jack son, on the 26th day of January, A. D. 1860, and the sovereignty of Mississippi the forty-third. By the Governor, JOHN J. PETTUS. By the Governor, JOHN J. P. A. B. DILWORTH, Secretary of State.

Proposals for Distribution of Public Documents.
OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE, |
Jackson, Feb. 23d, 1856. |
SEALED Proposals will be received by the Secretary of State, until the 25th day of April, 1858, for the distribution of Laws and Jonan's and such other books as may be ready for distribution to the several counties of the State. The first district will be composed of the counties of Oktibbeha, Lafayette, and Marsball.

Bollvar, Neshoba, Noxubee, Winston, Kemper, Attala, The fourth district will be composed Wilkinson, Lawrence, The fifth district will be composed of the countles of Haucock, Marion, Clarke, Jackson, Covington, Jacper,

Perry. Wayne, Harrison.
To the lowest bidder the contract will be given, who will eater into bond, with approved security, for the faithful performance of the contract, and applicants will accompany their proposals, with the rame of their securities, endorsed "Proposals for distribution of the Laws and Journals."

The contract will be required to be completed within thirty days after notice to the contractor

PROCLAMATION ...... 6200 REWARD. with the murder of Sarah, a girl belonging to D. R. Rath of Lorentz Caraby, in this States and that the said Miles A. Mullen is still at large:

Now, Therefore, I., John J. Pettus, Governor of the State of Mississippi, do offer the above reward for the arrest and delivery of the aforesid Miles A Mullen, to the shoriff of Lowndes county. And I do moreover require all officers of this State to be diligent in their efforts to arrest said fugitives.

Given under my hand, and the Great Seal of the State of Nard a Jackson, this 20d day of March State, affixed, at Jackson, this 2nd day of March A D. 1860 and of the sovereignty of the State the attend a Concert to be given by them on the torial authorities to exclude slavery.

B. B. Dilwosth, Secretary of State.
DESCRIPTION: Miles A. Mullen has fair skin, light hair and blue eyes; one of which has a defect. He is about thirty-four years old, six feet high, and weighs about one hundred and sixty, or sixty-five munds.

March 5 '60-4w.

GIVEN under my hand and the Great Seal

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, A true copy from the minutes.

Attest, SAN'L LIVINGSTON, Clerk,
Jackson, March 16 '60 -was 13 M in April.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

VOU are hereby cited to be and appear before the Probate Court of the county of Hfhds, on the first day of the next May Term, commencing first Monday of May, to show cases why the final account of R A Clark, Administrator of A. H. Lane, deceased, should not be allowed and decreed accordingly.

By order of Court.
A. J. CHAPMAN, Clerk. March 16 '60-wiw. TO THE TAX-PAYERS OF HINDS

TO THE TAXABLES OF HIMES
COUNTY.

COUNTY.

Can they hesitate as to the county, has attended the various preclusts in the county, according to custom, and
clusts in the county, according to custom, and
cluster to Taxables that the books are now. are paid by the heat of April, their business in subject to sale within thirty days from said date. I hope this call will be responded to, and that the undersigned will be saved the painful necessity of collecting by law. WM. H. TAYLOR. Sheriff & Tax-Collector of Hinds Co.

Feb 21 '60-t A 1st. TAXES. TAXES.

I Answer to many inquirers, we would state,
I that all Taxes, State, County and Lovee, can be
paid at the Auditor's Office, until the lat of March,
in each year. The advantage of paying taxes at
the Auditor's Office is, that a record of each payment is preserved in said office, and is the event of
a loss of a receipt a duplicate can be obtained from
the Auditor at any time. Feb 16 '60-if. the Auditor at any time.

W. P. COLEMAN'S "PREMIUM UNDULATORY CORN AND FLOURING MILLS." FLOURING MILLS."

Manufactory—Town of Kenner.

Office and Depot—No. 35 St. Charles Street, basement Masonic Hall, New Orleans.

THESE MILLS are of Southern manufacture as well as of Southern invention, and have never failed to take the First Premium over all, other mysterious allegation," which it cuts from held at Jackson, Mississippi, one of these mills was exhibited. At the late State Fair mysterious allegation," which it cuts from the Boston Advertiser:

It is generally understood that Mr. Seward could, if he chose, disclose incidents of the manufacture as may be necessary for the purpose, and no other, in the exceptional cases of interference, or where there is danger to the lives and property of American citizens, the forces of the United States are authorized to be used without previous consideration.

This decision awarded the first premium to the meal ever caming from a mill.

This decision awarded the first premium to the asyle of comment, certainly not called for or a syle of comment, certainly not called for or asyle of comment.

These mile and now to brong standing in public estimation, that it is unnecessary to mention particularly their good qualities of simplicity of construction, facility of being attached to any kind of power, and the wonderful quantity of excellent meal they turn out when properly put

W. P. Cotomars giving every information in relation
For circulars giving every information in relation
to these mills, address the proprietor, 55 St. Charto these mills, address the proprietor, 55 St. Charto these mills, address the proprietor, attention and disputch.
Terms cash, and all mills fully guaranteed.
WILLIS P. COLEMAN,
dec14 '59-wiy Parantee and Proprietor, dec14 '59-wly

section. - Charleston News.

"all men are born free and equal."

have all incorporated the Squatter Sovereignty

dent of the Philadelphia Ledger says :

John Bell, of Tennessee, to Mr. Bates, of Mis-

As to the Charleston nomination, it is now

The Southern Conference.

attendance from all the Southern States.

Washington Items.

Executive session to-day reviewed its action

in a position for consideration. Three hours to-day were thus consumed.

By unanimous consent, and at the sugges-

to use all its moral and effective force to pre-

public of Nicaragua.

Mississippian.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, ON CAPITOL STREET, JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI.

The North Carolina Democratic

### VOL. XXVIII.

### THE MISSISSIPPIAN. Jackson, :::::::: March 23, 1860. RETARY OF STATE. CHARLES A. BROUGHER, of Tippah.

Election Monday, 2d April, 1860. SPECIAL AGENT -- MR J. J. DENSON, is the special actions of the State & the transaction of business con nected with the office. Our triends in the South rn antles may expect him during the Spring months; and we trust the Democracy will receive him with that cor-To ADVERTISERS -The Misst sippian goes to press in mediately after the arrival of ha'f past 5 global cars from N w Orleans. Those wishing their advertisemen inserted would do well to bring them in before 3 o'clock n publication days.

Our Tuanes are due to Mr. Carlisle, of the News Depot, for New Orkans papers in a tvance of the mail. We are antherized to amounte the name of B F. EDWARDS, as a can si fate f r the office of Probate

Clock. Election in October.

28 We are anthorized to announce HOWELL A.

Hall, as a candidate for the effice of County Treasure.

Election in October.

returned last night from New York, having of Independence did not mean to include made the whole journey from that city in the negroes within the scope of the doctrine that

THE LATE NAVAL ENGAGEMENT OF THE MEXICAN COAST .- In our columns this morn- due to the Kansas-Nebraska bill, it was but a ing, will be found full particulars of the late natural act of self-defence, as he claims to be engagement on the Mexican Coast, resulting | the author of that measure. in the capture of two Spanish Stea- But how struck with dumbness would the Constitutional Government of that country that measure, ofter its passage, an inter-

W. W. Winchester, agent for the sale of this W. called on us last evening and affixed his cent. in amount of gas consumed. In proof which he had so basely deserted and so in lot the vote will be thus: famously betrayed?

OF It does not often happen that our cotemperary of the Raymond Gazette, say anything that we can approve. But here are two propositions in his last issue, to which we unhesitatingly offer our cordial endorse-

The rank and file of the Democracy of Mississippi is pure and patriotic, and will not permit itself to be cheated. The people of Mississippi will not support

Thanks to Mr. Weill, Marchant of this city, for late Western papers, by Railroad last evening.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.-We are indebted to By the Governor: JOHN J. PETTUS. 27th inst., in token of respect for the President No wonder that the partizans of Douglas

# of the Institution, Dr. Capers.

Rail Road Meeting. A large number of citizens of Jackson assembled last night to listen to an address by PROCLAMATION ---- \$200 REWARD. Col. Trezevant of Memphis, in advocacy of the REAS, it appears by information received by the me, that Henry L. Ramsey stands charged with having committed an amount with intent to aill, in the country of Lewider, in this State; and that the said Henry L. Ramsey, is still at large:

New, therefore, I. John J. Pettus, Covernor of the State of Mississippi, do offer the above reward for the committee of Mississippi, do offer the above reward for the committee of Mississippi, do offer the above reward for the committee of Mississippi, do offer the above reward for the committee of the comm cal and convincing argument in behalf of the liamsey, to the sheriff of Loundes county. And I does not require all efficers of this State to be diligent in their efforts to arrest said fugitive from dences of warm approval. The proceedings of the meeting were conducted by Gov. Pet-

GIVEN under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, hereunto affixed at the City of the State, hereunto affixed at the City tus, by whom its objects were briefly but forcibly explained—our cotemporary, Mr. Purlearly of the sovereignty of the State, the dom, acting as Secretary. footy-third.

By the Governor: JOBN J. PETTUS:
A.B. Dikworru, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION:

Henry L. Ramsey is about thirty-six years old,

lienry L. Ramsey is about thirty-six years old,

lienry L. Ramsey is about thirty-six years old, five fest five or six inches high; has a ruddy complexion, sandy hair, and a stoppage in his speech when talking rapidly.

ams, Esq., Gen. McLaurin, Mr. Hazlehurst, and Hon. M. D. Haynes, severally expressed their views in furtherance of the propositions which were submitted by that gentleman. A resolution was offered by Capt. Estelle, and enthusiastically adopted, requesting the City Council to take immediate steps to ascertain the sense of the citizens of Jackson

upon a proposition to subscribe in behalf of the corporation for one hundred thousand dollars of stock in the Road, on the condition New York. that this city be made its Southern terminus. The wishes of the meeting will doubtless be accorded to by the Council, and the vote in favor of the subscription will approximate unanimity.

That Jackson will be the Southern termi nus is a demonstrable fact, if our citizens will it and energy which they displayed last night. If a contrary feeling controls their action, the golden opportunity will, however, be lost .--Can they hesitate as to the course which it behooves them to pursue? Let the work in-

The corps of Engineers completed the survey to this point yesterday, and we hope ere long to have it in our power to state in detail the complete results of their operations.

A LABGE CONTRACT .- We learn from the then there will be no difficulty in getting a full Holly Springs (Miss.) Herald of Friday, that Messrs. Jones, McElwain & Co., of that town, have entered into a contract with some of the citizens of New Orleans, to furnish sixty-five thousand dollars' worth of iron castings for

during the past week were \$2,706,000 including Tecasury notes. The drafts paid were over tion of Nicaragua, the Senate struck out the four millions. The amout of the drafts issuparagraph by which the United States agreed ed were nearly \$3,758,000. The reduction from the amount on hand in the previous vent hostile expeditions destined for the Reweek was \$1,050,000. The amount subject

to dmft was \$4,773,000.

Coleman Mill.

Coleman Mills are new so firmly established in provided by Mr. Saward's remarks is again. a style of comment, certainly not caned to to provoked by Mr. Seward's remarks, is ascripted by Some to the Illinois Senator's confidence in Mr. Seward's self-control and fordence in Mr. Seward's remarks, is ascripted to the self-control and fordence in Mr. Seward's remarks, is ascripted to the Illinois Senator's confidence in Mr. Seward's self-control and fordence in Mr. Seward's self-control and fordenc

patrick, Green, Gwin, Hunter, Iverson, John-Sudden Death of Dr. H. J. Holmes, Jr.

We regret to learn, as we do by a telegraphic dispatch received yesterday, that Dr. H. J.

Holmes, Jr., son to Dr. Holmes died very suddenly in Canton Miss. Vesterday morning den Forte. Foster Hale Hamlin Harlen when last heard from, previous to his late. and brother to Mr. J. Holmes, died very suddenly in Canton, Miss., yesterday morning.

The nature of the disease which cut off so promising a young man is not known us. The deceased was a graduate of the University of Mississippi, and studied medicine in New York and Philadelphia. He was possessed from the proceedings. It was known that both France and England had made similar treaties with Nicaragua, including the employment of age, had attained high rank as a physician.—Memphia Avalanche.

Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessendenly in Canton, Miss., yesterday morning.

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Collamer, Dixon, Divon, Di have not yet been ratified.

SENATOR DOUGLAS pitched into Seward. The Ravings of Disappointed Ambition. This is but to gain Southern votes. But Douglas does not give up his squatter sovereignty, and which is but his scheme for The Washington Star says that is currently rumored in that city that Senator Douglas excluding slavery from the Territories. On non-extension of slavery, and "no more slave States," both of them agree. The real quarrel between them is as to which shall ex- ted upon his platform. ("squatter sovereign- for the Presidency. Bedford Brown of Cascute his mode and be elected President for ty") he will do his best to organize a bolt (a well, William S. Ashe of New Hanover, W. the purpose. It is all fal-lal on the part of igias, in his kicking up a rumpus with Seward about the "irrepressible conflict." ern States." The Star adds: "Now, in so of Wake were appointed delegates for the That issue is not now exactly up, and may doing, he is simply insisting-for his own ad- State at large to the Charleston Convention. never directly come up. If it ever does, the probability is that Douglas by that time will provide the convention.

| Vantage - that the views concerning a platform | A. M. Scales of Rockingham, and F. G. Haybe on the same platform with Seward. It may prevalent among his followers in abolitionized wood of Wake, were nominated electors for be depended on that if the sentiment of the States, shall be accepted by the Democracy the State at large. free States proceeds ever to the extent of that of Democratic States, under the penalty, in issue, Douglas will be found going with his case, of a refusal so to do, of fighting the approaching contest under the disadvantage of re-affirm the resolutions of the The design on the part of Douglas in re- all the injury he can possibly inflict on the plying to Seward was so palpable a bid for Democratic cause. Independent of the fact outhern votes that it has had no other effect that he has already worked all the mischief ritorial Legislature, whether by direct legisbut to excite for him the disgust and scorn to it he can accomplish—having long since lation or legislation of an indirect or unfriendly character, possesses the power to annul or imof the Southern Democracy, whom he is cun- transferred all his really transferable nominal

### instance, as that the authors of the Declaration | posterous to be thought of in these times."

A Presidential Estimate.

If he joined issue with Seward upon the charge that the present sectional agitation is lates as follows, touching the Presidential but the perpetuity of the Constitution and the nomination at Charleston:

The Chicago Times-Douglas's home organ—says that Douglas must be nominated at Charleston, or he will enact the character in party. mers engaged in a fillibustering expedition truculent hero of squatter sovereignty have which Martin Van Buren was so successful against Mexico, or rather the authority of the been had he been arraigned for placing upon in 1848. What impudence! Douglas knows the requisite unity of action in defense of that he is unpopular at the South, that the | constitutional rights, depends upon the success which has been recognized by the U. S. Govpretation entirely different from that upon
North, that half of the Democracy of Indiana
ations, in this State or elsewhere, with the ernment. This prompt and gallant act, will which it was adopted by the Southern follow the lead of the Administration, and yet view of impairing that unity, or easting impuelicit for Commodore Jarvis the plaudits of his Democracy, before its passage? And how he has the arrogance to attempt to force him- tations upon the great conservative party of countrymen. We are gratified to learn by mute he would have been if he had been telegraph, that it is cordially approved at arraigned for conspiring with the Black Republicans to defeat the admission of Kansas If the Southern States stand firm he can never of the government itself. Wheelock's Improved Gas Burner.—Mr. as a slave State, when she applied in according the formula of the sale of this state with the provisions of the law,—the paternity of which he breast 2 And how much clare that the people of this State will resist paternity of which he boasts? And how mute, if he had been asked with what show of reason have only 183. But he can never get the whenever the emergency arises. or justice, the man who in IS58 complimented delegations from Pennsylvania, New York, Resolved That the recent invasion of the burners to several of the brackets in the of-fice, demonstrating satisfactorily what is claimed for this improvement on the ordinary burners that at least twenty per cent, more barner, that at least twenty per cent. more light is obtained from the same amount of gas, light is obtained from the same amount of gas, nomination for the Presidency at the hands of cornething handsome that I am nearest correct. or that there is a saving of about twenty per the party, and by the favor of the section, Let the 23d of April decide. On the first bal-

Douglas (a part of New England and the The inference of the News that Douglas and Seward practically agree upon the "non-extension of slavery and no more slave States," is no idle assumption. Eli Thayer, Lane (N. J., N. C., Missouri & the Pacific) 33 Proval. who originated the system of excluding the Breckenridge (Pennsylvania)...... 27 South from the territories by means of Emi-

grant Aid Societies, declares that squatter sovereignty is a more potent engine for anti- Stephens (Georgia)..... Hunter (Maryland)..... 8 protection. Farnsworth, a Black Republican member of Congress from Illinois, read in the House the Squatter Several and the Sewing Machines.—C. Johnson has on adventor of the Squatter Several and the several several and the several severa slavery purposes than the plan of Congressional House the Squatter Sovereignty clause of the hand a superior lot of Hubbard's Sewing Charleston, are the leading Abolition journals

doctrine into their creed in lieu of the Wil-A Contrast. mot Proviso. Pending the Kansas bill in the courtesy of the young ladies of the Congress, amendments were repeatedly offered and good treatment of the slaves at the the Southern cause. Southern Female College for an invitation to by Ela k Republicans, authorizing the terri- South, and the poor oppressed white operatives of the manufacturing districts of New England, seems to be realized by the shoeassume that his nomination at Charleston makers now on the strike at Lynn, if we can would be exceedingly popular at the North! It would be such an appeal to anti-slavery

prejudice, and so strong an endorsement of an cent meeting : anti-slavery dogma, that it would in all prob-First Shoemaker-What is the use of cur ability command a considerable Black Repubby the Chicago Convention. But if the object

to pay for at this rate. go the whole swine and take Seward or Second Shoemaker-We are worse treated so far as I can see.

First Shoemaker—Yes, I don't know but SPECULATIONS CONCERNING THE PRESIDEN-

cy.-Who is to be the next President or the we are. Third Shoemaker-You know centlemen. nominees of the parties is a subject which is we are not a quarter as bad off as the slaves of not cleared up by the speculations of the parthe South, though we are, by our own foolishthese vessels were sent from Havana with suptizan philosophers. A Washington corresponness, ten times as bad off as we ought to be. The Union Whig and American Commithold mass meetings nor "strike," and we teee will to-morrow meet here, for the purhaven't lost that privilege yet, thank the their National Convention. The leaders of the party are now divided as to the choice of

First Sheemaker-That's so; but what'll a standard bearer. Many of them prefer ture ourselves out of this strike. Shall we believed by some politicians here, that the Southern delegates will unite upon Jefferson Southern niggers? Davis, of Mississippi, and Horatio Seymour of

### [From the Constitution. For the Mississippion. Why Not Address Yourselves to the Evils which You have at Home?

November next.

It is extremely doubtful whether June is and enforced by representations of certain "labor States" that must be admitted to be extremely fair and uncolored, and most lawful Government. We should have thanks States were represented.

If the Presidential election shall terminate

as we desire it, there may be no necessity for the meeting at Atlanta at all: if it should not, then there will be no difficulty in getting a full

But the embodiment of Republicanism is some as to the extent of Captain. WASHINGTON, March 16 .- The Senate in of yesterday and placed the Nicaragua treaty

bigotry, fanaticism, or partizanship, will cultivate henceforth more of that charity which rass our people, will not yield before a reso-

begings at home. The other parts stricken out yesterday were restored. They are in substance that, in the failure of Nicaragua to afford protection, From the Boston Courier. Public attention is now beginning to be drawn to another remarkable fact, involved in that abolition agitation, which has thus demoralized and corrupted the politics of the Northern States. It is that the persons most actively embarked in this agitation—such as Senator Wilson and Representative Alley— while so loud in their pretended solicitude for the rights of free labor, are now compelled to perceive that, under cover of all this hypo-critical pretence of affection for free labor, it has been contrived "to deprive that free labor of its due share of the rich proceeds derived by its industry from the sale of its products in the Southern States." That is one of the many morals of the strike of the shoemakers

Thomas Coopwood, who was once if not decisive advantages.

Convention. This Convention was largely represented. has no hesitation in saying that if he be not It nominated Gov. Ellis for re-election to his of that State: nominated, or if some one else is not nomina- present office. No preference was intimated la Van Buren in 1848) throughout the North- W. Avery of Burke, and William W. Holden

The following resolutions were adopted Resolved, That we cordally approve and National Convention which issembled at Cin

cinnati in June, 1856.

Resolved, That neither Tongress nor a Terningly seeking to betray into an endorsement at Charleston of his squatter sovereignty idea of permitting those in the Convention pair the constitutional rights of any citizen of the United States to take his slave property into the common Territories, and there hold who would cater to the prejudices on the sla- and enjoy the same while the territorial condition remains. His speech itself was without merit-a very question prevalent at the North, to lay Resolved, That we regard the distribution of mere boisterous repitition of truisms and down a platform for the party where the De- the public lands or their proceeds, the enact-

generalities, which but few deny; such, for mocracy will otherwise triumph, is too pre- ment of homestead bills, or any other mode of disposing of the public domain without equivalent, as unconstitutional, anti-Democratic and impolitic.

Resolved, That the threatening aspect of our national affairs, owing to the rise of a sectional The intelligent Washington correspondent and fanatical party at the North, jeopardizing of the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser specu- not only the rights and interests of the South,

Union, demands that all national men in every section should stand together as a unit in opposition to the aggressive and unprincipled organization known as the Black Republican Resolved. That the only hope of securing

ed by the present exasperating causes of alienation, would alone destroy that fraternal the Union cannot endure. Resolved, That the course of our Democratic

epresentatives in the present Congress of the

# A Significant Fact.

The New Orleans Courier says that it is a significant fact, and one which should not be Douglas platform in that State, and cordully Machines, which he is now offering for sale of the North. The New York Times, which Douglas platform in that State, and cordually | Machines, which he is how colored it. The Black Republicans in at low rates. See advertisement in to-day's is looked upon as the Thunderer of the less ranks. Nebraska, Oregon, and California issue. sauvity and persistence positively refreshing, when we consider the well known kind feel-The relative position in point of comfort lings entertained by its conductors, towards

From the N. O. Picagone. The News from the Gulf. We have been complaining of want of news judge from the following colloquy, said by a from the gulf. It has come suddenly and in Boston paper to have occurred there at a re- startling shape. The long dulless was broken by the abrupt arrival of two captured steamers, prizes to the American squadron, with prisoners. The sensation was great. It making such a fuss about the slaves of the sounded like war; and in the first meagre lican vote-particularly if some such moder- South? I tell you we are almost as much announcement, without any explanation of ate Black Republican as Bates were nominated oppressed as they are. In fact, in one sense, the causes of the strange occurrences, it was we are worse oppressed, for they don't work as many hours as we do; and they get a living, some of the contending factions in Mexico.

is to nominate a candidate at Charleston acceptable to the North, on the score of his antecestable to the North and the navy of the United States had taken as the navy of the United States had taken as the navy of the United States had taken as the navy of the United States had taken as the navy of the United States had taken as the navy of the United States had taken as the navy of the United States had taken as the navy of the United States had taken as the navy of the United States had taken as the navy of the United States had taken as the navy of the United States had taken as the navy of the United States had taken as the navy of the United States had taken as the navy of the United States had taken as the navy of the United States had taken as the navy of the United States had taken as the navy of the Unit evening, show that it was only the repression by the United States vessels, of a Spanish than the slaves of the South, in every sense, filibustering expedition against Mexico, in which Americans acted under the sanction of the regular government, in promptly repelling a wanton assault on the American flag. All the facts connected with this enterpris

collected in last evening's paper, show that porters and arms and munitions to co-op They can't vote, nor complain, and we can.
And, then, just think of it; the slaves can't upon Vera Cruz. They cleared as merchant their flags afterwards and made for a port in possession of the enemy they were engaged to attack. They crossed the harbor, of that those privileges amount to, if they come to nothing? You see, gentlemen, the only colors, and made for an anchorage where operiority of our condition over that of there was no port of entry and the landing of perform of the control of the contro fail, or shall we assert our superiority over summarily punished as pirates. This conduct peal. deprived them of the right of protection to the Spanish flag, which they had abandoned, and exposed them to be treated as they were by Capt Turner, of the Saratoga, acting under

the orders of Com. Jarvis. this act of summary punishment, and will throw himself on his countrymen and their pointed to the Atlanta Convention in June
next, except from South Carolina and Mississippi; yet several of the Southern States

This very pregnant interrogatory put to the
Republicans by Senator Davis, in the course of
his impromptu reply to Mr. Seward's prepared
his impromptu reply to Mr. Seward's prepared
The question will be purely a domestic one. seph; yet several of the Southern States seem ready to co-operate in any measure disquisition, is not likely soon to pass from the safety of the safety of the South. It is important, therefore, that no well calculated to startle the most inconsider and under the pretence of a peaceful comfailure should occur. To prevent it, allow me ate into reflection; and we notice that some merce, be taken themselves to piratical practo suggest to the delegates from Mississippi and South Carolina informally to adjourn or York and New England are making good use tional vessel of a friendly power. Miramon extend the time of meeting until October or of the suggestions of Mr. Davis, which seem to carry the more weight as they are sustained succors, but Miramon is not the head of the It is extremely doubtful whether June is and enforced by representations of certain Government which we recognize, while all not too soon or too late, if all the Southern | conditions of society in Mr. Seward's favorite | the acts of Capt. Jarvis were done with the

social condition. He insists upon their making tives, and to question whether he did writes us that she had a child which had been Davis, and, unless they are utterly enslaved to the disorders of Mexico, to so much afflict our commerce, endanger our interests, and ha-

lute Americans position. dition, the chances for Miramon of capturing
Vera Cruz are utterly gone. The vessels and
their carrones must have cost the the whole party, and encourage those who were in Miramon's rear to make a demonstration on the capital and hope to take it. The DR. M'LANE'S Celebrated Liver Pills manu-Constitutional party will, therefore, gain adherrents as well as spirit, and may gain serious

MRS. WINSLOW .- An experienced nurse in another column. Aug. 30 '59 sawly.

### JACKSON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1860. PROPERTY IN THE TERRITORIES. The Virginia Mission.

On the 13th inst, the Governor of Virginia communicated the following to the Legislature

Executive Department,

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Delesubmit herewith, a communication recei ed by me from the Hon. P. B. Starke, the issioner from the State of Mississippi, returning acknowledgements to the officers and members of the General Assembly and other officers of the commonwealth, for courtesies extended to him during his residence in this

Very respectfully, &c., JOHN LETCHER.

RICHMOND, VA., March 9th, 1860. To his Excellency, John Letoher, Covernor o Siz:-I have just received from the author ities of Virginia a definitive answer to the proposal extended to them by the State Government of Mississippi. The sole object of my mission being to present the proposal and await the answer, my official intercourse with your Excellency necessarily terminates with

he receipt of the answer. I cannot, however, limit the terms of this note to the mere formal and official announcement of the conclusion of my mission. The duties of that mission have been rendered so agreeable to me, by high evidences of respect for my State, and countless instances of personal kindness and courtesy towards myself. so as to demand from me the most marked acknowledgments of gratitude. To your Excellency, to the officers and members of the General Assembly, and to other officers of the Commonwealth, with whom I have been called on to hold no immediate official intercourse, and to very many of the citizens of Virginia, I would be happy to tender my several ac-

nesses, for which I can make no adequate re-

Find office of rendering me the guest of the st \_ during my stay in Richmond. Delegates, have conveyed to me the response | them. I beg that your Excellency will accept and onvey to the officers and members of the Jeneral Assembly, these hurried acknowledgments, as the only requital permitted by the

circumstance of my position and the necessi-I have the honor to remain, With high respect and esteem, Your obedient servant.

P. B. STARKE. The following correspondence is published in our late Richmond exchanges :

from various portions of the State. there selfish or party ends; and, though it the authorities of Virginia, in addressing the people in relation to its objects.

With the highest esteem,

(Signed with one hundred and fifty names,) GENTLEMEN.-Yours, without date, was ceived by me on the 26th ultimo. I purposely abstained from a reply, until I should eive the response of this Commonwealth to the State which I represent. That reeponse I have just received, and now my mission is ended, and I am on the eve of my departure from this metropolis. My sense of the manhave communicated to your Executive and will duly report to my own. It has terminof my addressing the citizens of Virginia But gentlemen, rest assured that th crisis to which you refer has not lost its deep interest; and the dangers apprehended by the government of my State have not been averted And my sympathy with you has increased ra ther than diminished by the manner in which it has resulted. Our Southern difficulties have to await events and the action of men and

Before I can accept your invitation. I mu report to my own sovereign State, and abide

To Messrs. J. Herbert Claiborne, F. W. oleman, B. B. Douglas, and others.

FACTS WITHOUT COMMENT. THE PUBLIC SHOULD KNOW THEM. NEW YORK, October 10, 1859 Mrs. Hardy, No. 119 Suffolk street, writes us that she has been troubled with worms for some three years, and that she used one vial of Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Vermifuge, preand is perfectly safe.

WE THINK WE ARE JUSTIFIED IN The effects of this act are, however, to be Liver Complaint, has gained, so deservedly, estimated apart from its responsibilities to public opinion and the public authorities at home. What effect is it to have on the affairs of Mexico? The prevailing opinion appears to be that with the breaking up of this expidition, the chances for Miramon of cartering a lady residing in our own city:

their cargoes must have cost the party a large sum, and the total loss is a heavy drain on their finances, and ominous of the total failure using Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Liver Pills, preof the enterprize on which so much was staked. It is hard to find out the exact truth from Mxeican accounts; but it is to be credime; and I do hereby recommend them to all ted that the misadventure should dishearten persons afflicted with a diseased liver. They

> uine without the signature of FLEMING BROS. J. S. SIZER, Agent, Jackson, Miss. CONSOLS.

LONDON, March 8 .- The funds have experienced little change during the week. Consols for money closed at 94%; for

SPEECH

SENATOR A. G. BROWN, OF MISSISSIPPI. In the Senate, March 6th, 1860.

The Vice President. The resolutions ofered by the Senator from Mississippi are now before the Senate. Mr. Brown. Mr. President, I ask, before proceeding to my remarks, that the resolutions I have offered may be read.

The Secretary read them as follows Resolved, That the Territories are the common property of all the States, and that it is the privilege of the citizens of all the States to go into the Territories with every kind or description of property recognized by the Con-stitution of the United States, and held under the laws of any of the States; and that it is the constitutional duty of the law-making power, wherever lodged or by whomsoever

exercised, whether by the Congress or by the Territorial Legislature, to enact such laws as may be found necessary for the adequate and efficient protection of such property. Resolved, That the Committee on Territor ries be instructed to insert, in any bill they may report for the organization of new Territories, a clause declaring it to be the duty of the Territorial Legislature to enact adequate and sufficient laws for the protection of ali kinds of property, as above described, within the limits of the Territory, and that upon its

failure or refusal to do so, it is the duty of Congress to interpose and pass such laws. Mr. Brown. When I introduced these resolutions, Mr. President, I acted under a deep sense of duty. I had seen the Southern peo ple excluded from most-indeed, from all but one-of the organized Territories of this Union with their slave property; and I believed knowledgments for the kind courtesies which | that the same thing would occur in reference they have so generously extended to me .- to the Territories about to be organized, un-The necessity for my immediate departure less Congress interposed its authority to prefrom Richmond prevents this, and I can only vent it. I, therefore, in reference to Territoexpress to yourself, and through you to the ries about to be organized, moved resolutions officers and members of the General Assem- | which looked to a direct, immediate, and posibly, my grateful recognition of many kind- tive protection to the slave property in the Territories. As to the Territories already organized. I soon after introduced a bill looking My especial thanks are due to the legislative | to the overthrow of their unfriendly acts, and authorities for the distinguished favor they to the substitution of laws friend'y to this spehave extended, by tendering me the hospital- cies of property. In all these I sought what ities of the State, and to the gentlemen com- I believed to belong to the Southern people

of the two under the Constitution; nothing who have, one time I supposed these resolutions would should be taxed that I might realize larger with such uncomitting attention, fulfilled the | meet the approbation of Democratic Senators | meet the approbation of Democratic Senators generally. I have been undeceived on that tell me that you have invested large sums of where it exists, or is likely to exist, and where point. Their refusal, however, to sustain money in manufacturing establishments, mills, protection is consequently required, and is The highly complimentary manner in which the General Assembly has chosen to characterize, by formal resolution, my performance of the duties of my mission, also requires an of the duties of th especial and grateful recognition. So does the kind courtesy with which the Lieutenant- at least have the consolation of feeling that my laws, to enable you to realize larger profits.—

This you do, I repeat, while you are making passed prohibiting the existence of slavery Governor and the Speaker of the House of hearers believe me to be sincere in offering war on the very people who buy your goods, The resolution, and the bill which I subse-

quently introduced, and to which I have already alluded, embodied these substantive principles: first, that a slave is property under the Constitution of the United States; realize larger profits; but the property itself is secon lly, that, being property, his owner has ty for my instant departure from Richmond. the same right to take him to a common Territory, and there hold him as property, that would have to take that species and hold it the owner of any other species of there; thirdly, that, having the constitutional cotton mills and your shoe factories; if your right to take his property to the Territory, he is of necessity entitled to have it protected after he gets there, else the right would be nu-destroy them, to destroy the actual property gatory. Up to this point, I have not found itself, and you came to me as a Southern myself differing materially with my Demo-cratic friends; but at this point, as was well send the armies of the Gov-would say, "We will send the armies of the Gov-Sta:—Recognizing your mission to Virginia, es one involving issues for above mere party controversy, and intimately connected with questions of vital importance to the preservation of the rights of the South under the servation of the se with questions of that importance which all patriots desire to be carried out to the perpetuity of the Union, the undersigned, without distiction of party, the duty of Congress to afford that protection; and here comes the rub. Is Congress, under the duty of Congress and the Constitution, are imposed directly upon Con-

citizens of Virginia, assembled in Richmond, property? I insist that it is; that if slaves armies, but, through its legislative authority, are property under the Constitution, they are We are unwilling that grave matters which | entitled to the same protection which is afconstitute the basis of your mission should be forded to any other kind of property; and that so misrepresented as to be made to subserve whatever obligations were imposed by the may at first appear somewhat inconsistent gress, and not upon a Territorial Legislature. with a purely diplomatic mission, yet the importance of the crisis, and the fact that we are sovereign States of this Union, address for the tizens having a common interest, must jus- maintenance of my constitutional rights, I necessarily address to Congress; and why? Because all the powers imposed by the Feder-al Constitution to make laws were imposed upon Congress, and not, I repeat, upon a Terheard, we feel authorized to give you the full-est assurance.

Sir, when the Constitution was formed, there was no such thing as a Territorial Legis-

lature, and there was no such thing for many years afterwards. No authority is found in the debates which gave rise to the Constitution indicating that the framers of that instrument supposed there ever would be such a legislative body as a Territorial Legislature; therefore, no obligations were imposed upon such Legislatures by the Constitution. The obligations were imposed, I say again, upon | medy in the right way; that instead of com-Congress, and Congress, acting within its leritimate sphere, transfers these obligations, in and there armed with the common law, and but Congress cannot, in the act of transferring preme Court, we shall find adequate and suffihave the right to take them into the Territories, and have them protected, I must be right of my honorable friend from Indiana, [Mr. in concluding that the duty rests upon Congress to afford that protection. If it is done by the creature, well; if it is not done, then it is the duty of the creator, upon whom the interpose and see that it is done.

osition with scorn.

The Secretary read as follows:

the bill by which I followed them, cannot be passed; not because they do not embody, in other legislative enactment. If any species of pause, hesitate, and finally abruptly refuse. the main, sound principles, and are not capa- property has peculiarities rendering other than | Having repealed all laws in the Territory, ble of being so amended as to bring them with-in reach of nearly all, if not, indeed, all the Democratic Senators. True, sir, I know that grant that remedy. If such protection was non-action. The case up to that point stands non-action as though Kansas had done nothing. In restance, and yet command republican votes.—
Then, I am told that they cannot be so amended, and so thrown into shape, as to command gislature will seek to evade. Certainly, there was unfriendly action. Thus, by the votes of conservative Democrats. Sir, is now no organized Territory adapted to slattere was a day when I had great respect for the word conservative. I thought it meant a and where protection is consequently required have been excluded from Kansas. Seeing that politicism who would retain the substance of and is withheld. I know what my friend on state of things, I supposed that when I aska proposition, and yet so accommodate the demy right [Mr. Brown] has in his mind. He tails as to meet his brethren; but conserva | would cite to me the late action of the Nebras- in the denunciation of that doctrine, as I have tism seems to me now to be a sort of go-between, a divider of principles, that demands a
little of one thing and a little of another, and
it, for the reason that no protection was requirlittle of one thing and a little of another, and
it, for the reason that no protection was requirlittle of doing that, however, they tell me The domestic questions will be raised by some as to the extent of Captain Jarvis's authority for what he has done: and there will be a good many to censure him that he had the mergy to act with spirit on his own motives, and to question whether he did to the conservative. It hank food that I am the protection was required the form and a little of another, and not much of anything; a sort of political toll-stress of the North thority for what he has done: and there will be a good many to censure him that he had the energy to act with spirit on his own motives, and to question whether he did writes us that she had a child which had been the conservative. It hank my Melan that no protection was required the there; scarce a single slave exists, or is the different that no protection was required to there; scarce a single slave exists, or is the there; scarce a si skersy "an enduring subject of political constitution and civil administration;" and he sideration and civil administration; and he law courts sometimes impeach a man's lately taxed all his ingenuity to give some lately taxed all his lately taxed all his ingenuity to give some lately taxed all his lat such a conservative. I thank my Maker that stitutional."

be required for our slave property in the Territories. I have heard such things talked of I find the proposition embodied in a very well-written letter of a former member of this body, a distinguished gentleman of New Jersey—I mean Commodore Stockton. I have lead to some than my friend. I famputation was uncessary, I know of no surgeon whom I could trust to take off a limb with more perfect assurance than my triend. But, sir, if I world much, then, if I say that my gratitude is not deeply excited by promises of this equantance with the common law, he will body, a distinguished gentleman of New Jer-sey—I mean Commodore Stockton. I have heard it spoken of here and elsewhere. It man who had dived a little deeper in Cocke ernment refuse that sort of protection to slave therefore comes in a form sufficiently imposing to induce ine to look at it, and address my
This argument is so often used, and has property in the Territories, which I think it is entitled to, but it has denied it protection

The Secretary read as follows: "I am for peace-I am for the Union-and threatens, is assuming an attitude of serious, stern resistance. To avert the inevitable progress of the conflict, I would have the North concede at once, and promptly and cordially agree—1. To recognize as final and conclusive the decision of the Supreme Court. 2. Comply faithfully with the requisitions of the fugitive slave law. 3. To recognize the right of our Southern fellow-citizens to take their of our Southern fellow-citizens to take their

NUMBER 14.

protection there under the Constitution of the Inited States. "White the South in return should concede specific duties,' or a more satisfactory 'tariff'

generally complains." o us to surrender our opposition to protective respect for a right guarantied by the Constiotion. What is it that the tariff party ask? That you will so there your legislation as to do them a favor. Thave not understood that the most zealous and carnest advocate of a pro- has that Constitution, aided only by the com-

tective tariff ever claimed that Congress was | mon-law remedies, afforded adequate and sufficient protection to slave property anywhere. sound to afford them that kind of protection, The Senator goes on and says : but only that Congress might afford it, if Congress thought fit. Therefore the cases are not We are asked to give up an absolute grant it. If it is required in a Territory, it is the right. Is it quite modest to ask us to do this? duty of the territorial legislature to grant it; Is it quite modest in Pennsylvania and New a duty which I am unwilling to believe any rsey, represented, as they are, upon this | territorial legislature will seek to evade." loor, and by an overwhelming free-soil majority in the other wing of the Capitol, making | believe that a territorial legislature would sistent and persistent war upon our slave undertake to evade the responsibility, the conperty; Pennsylvania, represented here by viction forces itself home upon him when he a moderately active friend to the South and simply looks the facts in the face. What has to the whole country, [Mr. Bigler,] and by a Nebraska done? Within the last few weeks warm and zealous opponent of slavery on the she has passed a bill, by large majorities, other side of the chamber, [Mr. Cameron;] | through both branches of her legislature, not New Jersey, represented in the same way by merely refusing to give protection to slave my honorable friend Mr. Thompson,] and by his colleague on the other side, [Mr. Ten Eyck;] pelling it from the Territory; and it was onit quite modest in those States, who thus make war upon slave property, to ask the interposition of the governor. The executive owners of that species of property to allow it veto held in suspense a positive hostile act on What would | the part of that legislature. Pennsylvania think, what would New Jersey seen in Kansas? Kansas has not only refusink, if the South should ask their people to ed friendly legislation for the protection of this

Mr. Thompson, ] or from Pennsylvania, [Mr. | Lim in the face and must force the conviction ligher, and their colleagues on the other side | home on him that the territorial legislatures would Pennsylvania and New Jersey listen | have not discharged, do not, and will not dis-"Certainly [saye the Senator] there is now You no organized Territory adapted to slavery

protection for the property itself; not that inpeal for the introduction of slavery into Kan Sir, where is Kansas? It is in precisely the same latitude with the Capital in which I in dancer: war is levied upon it and it is threatened with destruction. In this state of speak to day. The Capitol in which we are things, we come to the common Government, and ask it to interpose its authority to shield our property, from destruction. Sir, if your miles north or south of Wyanotte, the place where Kansas lately assembled in convention machinery, if your iron works and your coal very exist profitably here? Does it exist pro mines, were menaced by an enemy about to fitably all around us? Gd into Maryland go into Virginia; look into their planting in y does not exists in those States, in the same atitude, with a creatly inferior soil, profitably and whether it has not existed profitably for two laundred years I and yet we are told that it cannot exist in Kansas on account of climate and soil and productions. is the same; the soil is virgin soil; the productions are the same. Here are five States, in the same latitude with Kansas-Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri Government to interpose, not only with its containing a slave population of more than a arming the courts and arming the Executive since the early settlement of this country, or with all necessary power for your protection. from the earliest introduction of the black race on this continent; existed profitably at ced. It has already been driven out of Washngton, Oregon, California, Nebraska, Kansas, Kansas, because the soil and climate and proare told that slaves cannot be introduced into

sort of protection to your manufacturing establishments, and your coal mines, and your in the volume before me, during the first year iron furnaces, that will enable you to realize of its existence as a Territory, affording posilarger profits, then you will consider the protive protection to slave property. Three years osition to protect my actual property, not my rofits, but the thing itself. I reject the progislature repealed that law. The first territo-But sir, while it is admitted by Northern property needed protection; and they afforded men that we have not had justice exactly in positive statutory legislation. When the the Territories, that our rights have not been respected as they should have been, they yet ed that legislation, and substituted nothic tell us that we are not pursuing the right reits place, thus practically carrying out the doctrinces which the Senator from Illinois ing to Congress, we ought to go to the courts, [Mr. Douglas] first predicted would be efficient a limited degree, to one of its own creatures; the Constitution as expounded by the Su- He it was who first promulgated the idea that an obligation to an inferior, discharge itself cient protection. I will pay my respects very briefly to this argument of the Constitution and the common law. Before I proceed to do has been denounced; and by none more vethat slaves are property, and that the owners so, I will send to the Secretary's desk, and hemently than by the honorable Senator from ask to have read, a paragraph from the speech | Indiana, [Mr. Fitch,] and the honorable Sen ator from Pennsylvania, [Mr. Bigler.] I tell "But it is said Congress does not give this from Illinois are in full force in Kansas, and obligation was imposed by the Constitution, protection, it can no where be found. From this that they have produced the precise result

of the territorial legislature to grant it—a duty pealing her own statutes protecting slave property, she acted in an unfriendly spirit; that

ever rights I have under the Constitution and gless of propriety, of patriotism, and of humanity to his pestilent schemes of interference with the domestic institutions of the South.

South.

South

Sou substance upon another question, she would be allowed to retain all of the substance upon this proposition; in plain English, that, if we so far as medicine is concerned, for he is a docwould agree to a discriminating tariff, if we tor of medicine. He will excuse me if I say tively to take away from me a right guarantied would allow protective duties to be levied upon coal and iron, and other Northern productions, then certain Northern men would yield enough of their opposition upon this question to give us that sort of protection which would he required for our slave property in the Terminating tarm, if we would expect the production of a physician, I know of no one I would call in sooner than my friend. If amputation was be required for our slave property in the Terminating tarm, if we would expect the requirement of a physician, I know of no one I would call in sooner than my friend. If amputation was a constitution, and by the Constitution was adopted? If I can establish a constitutional right, unsided by his active interference, I doubt very much if the Senator were President in sooner than my friend. If amputation was

winks, and nods, which I never could establish, to leave my service; taken and harbored in the adjoining county; I undertake to pursue him as my property, and recover him, armed with the Constitution and the common law: now, sir, how shall I base my action?

Will my friend tell me, as he seems to understand the common law. Will my friend tell me, as he seems to under-stand the common law, what is to be my suit? I have been told elsewhere, and probably I shall be told again, that if I could find the identical property taken, I could bring an ac-tion of replevin and recover the property. So I could. If I could find the exact property, I could bring my writ of replevin and recover

it; but then, the same man who decoyed it from me yesterday might decoy it away to to-morrow, and then I suppose I must bring another action of replevin; and so I must go on multiplying my actions to all eternity, recovering my property one day, simply to have it decoyed from my possession the next. But suppose I cannot find the property; it is so secreted that I cannot get at it, and John Brown's man, finding me in hot pursuit of my slave, secrets him. I prove that he had him in his possession, but I cannot find him. What then? I suppose I am told then I am to bring an action of trover, or an action of tres pass, or some other action sounding in damages, and that a friendly court and jury than that of which the North at present so would assess me the full amount damages. So they might; but what will my Mr. Brown. It is thus seen, Mr. President, judgment be worth if the offending party hapthat we have the broad proposition submitted | pens to be, as he would be nineteen times out of twenty, an insolvent? I should have a retariff laws, to the end that we may obtain our turn of nulla bona, and be compelled myself to constitutional rights. I say it in all respect foot the bill of costs. I should have lost my to gentlemen; but never can I be brought to property, been engaged in a litigious lawsuit, he point of buying my constitutional rights | recovered a worthless verdiet, and had to pay from any one. Sir, we are entitled to have the costs. This is your common law .our slave property protected, or we are not .- No, Mr. President ; the experience of every If we have the right, it is your duty to res. State in this Union, for more than one hun pect it; to respect it without qualification. If dred years, has demonstrated the proposition we have no such rights, then we should make that slave property is not secure without stano such demand. Now, what we demand is, tutory laws. The Constitution has been in in existence for seventy years : the common law has been in existence here ever since the colonies adopted it; and never, at any time since the adoption of the Federal Constitution.

"If such protection was required in this District, it would be the duty of Congress to However unwilling my friend may be to y saved from becoming a law by the active submit to taxation, that our people might re-alize larger profits upon their investments in few days, passed a law over the governor's and and slaves? Suppose I had invested veto, as I have seen it stated, of thirty to se-100,000 in a plantation and slaves, and found | ven, absolutely expelling slave property from hat it was not paying-that it did not yield the Territory. I repeat, then, to my friend a three per cent. upon the investment : how | from Indiana, that, however unwilling he may a, let me ask my friend from new Jersey, be to believe these things, stubborn facts stare

passed prohibiting the existence of slavery there. Does my friend from Indiana take the and consume your from and your coa'. Is it ground that Kansas is unsuited to slavery modest? Can you really expect us to yield it? I have heard this argument of climate and soil But, sir, the protection which we ask is, and production used so often against my ap-

and, to a great extent, from Utah, receiving protection nowhere but in the Territory or New Mexico. War is made upon it; persistent war; war in the States and war in the Terroral war in the States and war in the Terroral legislature, to commend itself, as it seems to do, not only to republicans, but to seems to do, not only to republicans, but to ductions forbid it. Sir, I believe no such opinion I dissent. It can be found in the com- which he predicted. My democratic friends mon law. It now exists in Kansas, under the denounced these doctrines as I do: but when

excuse me if I say that I would rather have a But, Mr. President, not only does this govself to it. I send an extract of the letter of Commodore Stockton to the Secretary's desk, and ask him to read it.

The Secretary read as follows:

Sunk so deeply into the public mind, that I feel, in the attitude which I occupy to-day, and the country. There is directly and indirectly dependent upon the security of that sented by the honorable Senator from Indiana, but as presented by others. I believe that the dred million dollars. Destroy our \$2,000. DR. M'LANE'S Celebrated Liver Pills manufactured by FLEMING BROS, of Pittsburgh Pa. All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature of ELEMING BROS.

Tam for the Union—and the common law, unaided by statutory law, do not afford, and cannot in the nature of things afford sufficient protection for slave property in the Territories; and by way of illustration, I begin and the common law, unaided by statutory law, do not afford, and cannot in the nature of things afford sufficient protection for slave property in the Territories; and by way of illustration, I beg to make cases. Suppose of illustration, I beg to work it is stock becomes worthless; converted by others. I believe that the Constitution and the common law, unaided by statutory law, do not afford, and cannot in the nature of things afford sufficient protection for slave and you destroy the value of the soil on which they work; you destroy the value of the soil on which they work is the South, maddened by the certainty of illustration, I beg to make cases. Suppose of illustration, I beg to work is the soil on which they work; you destroy the value of the soil on which they work; you destroy the value of the soil on which they work is the soil of the soil on which they work is the soil of the soil on which they work is the soil of the soil on which they work is the soil of the soil of the soil on which they work is the soil of the soil of